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BREST-LITOVSK TAKEN BY GERMAN INVADERS

Objective of Field Marshal Von Mackensen Is Attained By This Victory, According to Advices From Berlin—Great Raid Into Germany Made By Sixty French Aviators Who Drop 150 Bombs

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, Aug. 26.—Brest-Litovsk, the main fortress base of the Russian field armies, has been captured, it was announced today. The Russian surrendered last night after part of their defensive works had been stormed. This official statement from the war office announcing the fall of the fortress said:

"The fortress of Brest-Litovsk has been taken by German and Austro-Hungarian troops.

"Our forces stormed the works on the western and northwestern front and entered the center fortress last night. The enemy thereupon surrendered."

Brest-Litovsk has been the objective of Field Marshal Von Mackensen since the capture of Lemberg. It is 120 miles east of Warsaw on the Bug river and is the junction point of several important railways. The town was strongly fortified and was selected by the Russian general staff to serve as the base for the Slav armies when it became evident that the fall of Warsaw was inevitable.

Field Marshal Von Mackensen advanced from the south against Brest-Litovsk. He declared northeastern Galicia of the Russians, thrust them back across the Polish border and then pressed on to Lublin. With the capture of this point he advanced steadily upon Brest-Litovsk, though the movement of the Austro-Germans in this region was without any support until after Warsaw was captured.

Following this victory Prince Leopold advanced eastward through Praga, Novo Minsk and Stedice and within the past week has been siding Von Mackensen's forces in the attack upon Brest-Litovsk by assaults from the west and north. With the two forces operating against the fortress, it was practically enveloped.

Having hacked his way toward the railway through the Russian rear guard, General Von Gallwitz was within eight miles of Brest-Litovsk early yesterday. The Slavs were still offering stubborn resistance to the German advance when the last official dispatches were filed. They were slowly withdrawing directly to the east instead of falling back upon the city, however. This was believed to indicate preparations have been made for the evacuation of Brest-Litovsk and that once the outer defenses of the city are reached, it will be taken with comparatively little fighting. With its capture, the Germans will hold the entire 110 miles of the Warsaw-Petrograd railway from the Polish capital to Brest-Litovsk. A part of this line is already in their hands.

Continued satisfactory progress is being made on both extremes of the battle front, reports here today declared. General Von Eichorn is steadily pressing forward against Vilna, while Field Marshal Von Mackensen and the Bavarians of Prince Leopold are tightening their ring about Brest-Litovsk.

lation is approximately 50,000. Vast sums of money were spent at Brest-Litovsk by the Russians, who regarded conquering of the fortress as practically impossible. The threat of the Austro-Germans against it became really serious after Warsaw was captured on August 5.

Some military critics rated Brest-Litovsk as of more strategic importance than Warsaw. Its capture makes the surrender of the entire Kovno-Brest-Litovsk line imperative and the fall of the fortresses of Bielsostok and Grodno is now expected at any time.

The Russians who retreated from the fortress base are believed to be withdrawing to the east and northeast. Their right wing is protected by forests on the north while their left guarded by marshes and swamps which seriously delayed the advance of the Austro-Germans.

The ease with which Brest-Litovsk was captured caused the greatest surprise. The direct attack against the fortress had been in progress only a few days. Although the initial statement from the war office made no announcement of the number of prisoners taken, it is believed several thousand must have been captured, as Russian strategy did not contemplate the surrender of the fortress for at least a fortnight.

The Slavs had firmly counted on Brest-Litovsk as their base after Warsaw fell. No other city possesses the railway and natural advantages for an important base nearer than Moscow or Petrograd. It had the transportation advantages, not only of several railroads but of the Bug river, which is navigable.

BAVARIAN PRINCE PLAYS BIG PART IN DRIVE ON RUSS



In wake of Teutonic armies in Poland; Prince Leopold of Bavaria (arrow) directing attack on Warsaw. Prince Leopold of Bavaria is playing an important part in the great Russian campaign, though his generalship is outshone by that of von Hindenburg and von Mackensen. It was Leopold who led the first German forces into Warsaw. The accompanying picture of him and of members of his staff was taken just before Warsaw fell.

GERMANS DO NOT WANT AMERICA IN CONFLICT

Request for Delay in Arabic Decision Taken To Mean That United States Will Not Be Antagonized—Ambassador Bernstorff Calls On Secretary Lansing and Holds Conference—Statement From Berlin Not Yet Received

Washington, Aug. 26.—Germany does not want the United States drawn into the war. Officialdom is satisfied on that point, which was the outstanding feature in the international situation today.

It was tacitly admitted it had been feared Germany desired the participation of this country. If this was Germany's desire, it would be hard for the American government to keep out.

The request of Ambassador Von Bernstorff, that the United States delay action in the Arabic case until reports could be received from Berlin largely removed this apprehension and the conference between Secretary of State Lansing and the German ambassador today is understood to have eliminated it entirely.

So far as the situation growing out of the sinking of the Arabic is concerned, it is not pretended that any progress was made today, as Germany does not know the details of the destruction of the liner.

There is no longer any serious doubt felt by anyone, however, that a settlement will be accomplished peacefully. Though the incident may result in extended exchanges and call of the exercise for the greatest diplomacy, it is accepted as a practical certainty it will not end in a fight.

The state department had not received up to noon today the report of Ambassador Gerani on his conference with Foreign Minister Von Jagow yesterday. It is believed the ambassador's report, cabled last night, may even go further toward clearing up the situation.

Following the half hour's conference between Lansing and Ambassador Von Bernstorff, it was reported this afternoon that Germany had drafted a reply to the latest American note regarding the Lusitania. No confirmation of the report could be obtained.

answer no questions upon leaving the state department, but it was expected he would see newspapermen later.

Secretary Lansing also declined to reveal the nature of the conference. He said he did not expect to see President Wilson to discuss his meeting with the ambassador. It is believed the German ambassador merely followed up his request that the United States suspend judgment in the Arabic case, pending receipt of reports from Berlin, by giving the secretary of state verbal assurances of Germany's good intentions.

Bernstorff's Assurances.

Washington, Aug. 26.—It was reliably reported this afternoon that in his conference with Secretary of State Lansing, Ambassador Von Bernstorff gave assurances that Germany will limit her submarine activities and practically pledged that no more Americans will be harmed in any circumstance.

Germany's Statement.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

Berlin, via The Hague, Aug. 26.—Germany's position in the Arabic case, based on the facts so far received, was laid before the state department in Washington today. It is believed the first expression from the imperial government through Ambassador Gerani will pave the way for a settlement of the incident.

The American ambassador filed a long code cable to Washington last night, following a conference with Foreign Minister Von Jagow. He would not discuss the contents of the message to the Washington government, but expressed the belief that the situation growing out of the sinking of the Arabic would be settled without a break.

The cable outlining Germany's position filed last night is the first of several messages which will probably be forwarded to Washington regarding the Arabic. Ambassador Gerani left a luncheon party to meet Von Jagow at the foreign office yesterday and this conference marked the beginning of a series of informal discussions.

Germany has not yet received a report from the commander of the submarine operating in Irish waters which is supposed to have torpedoed the Arabic.

SUSPECTED SLAYER OF PREACHER FREE

George Schneider Released After Giving Explanation To Police

Gary, Ind., Aug. 26.—After being taken into custody as a suspect, George Schneider was released by the police here today and cleared of any connection with the murder of Rev. Edmund Kaiser, the Lutheran minister slain in his home Tuesday night. Schneider told a straightforward story to the police, convincing them he had no knowledge of the crime.

Chief of Police Heintz today declared Rev. Kaiser and Schneider were rivals for the leadership of the German colony here. Schneider's face is bruised and scratched and Heintz declared he told relatives he was in a fight Tuesday. It was on Tuesday night that the minister's body was found. These circumstances led to his arrest.

A woman to whom Rev. Kaiser is said to have paid some attention is to be questioned by the police and federal investigators here, but it is now believed that there were other causes back of the slaying of the minister than his open expression of sympathy for Germany. The police declare Kaiser lived handsomely, presumably from profits of sales to Germans of lots around his church. He is said to have confided

GERMAN AVIATORS ATTACK FRANCE

Paris, Aug. 26.—Sixty-two French aviators bombarded the German munition factories at Dillingen, Bavaria, in the greatest aerial raid of the war, the war office announced today.

The great flotilla of aeroplanes dropped 150 bombs upon the munition factories, the communique stated. Of this number 35 were of large calibre and are believed to have done great damage. The aviators flew more than 100 miles and return from their base in the Vosges. Never before have such a great number of aviators participated in a raid.

The official statement today also confirmed the Berlin report of Offenburg having been attacked by a French aviator. No mention was made, however, of the result of this raid.

About Senchez, Novville and Roye bomb fighting is still in progress, the statement added, but no important infantry attacks have been made. In the Argonne operations are confined to bomb attacks.

Dillingen is a town of 7000 population, 25 miles northwest of Augsburg.

SERBIA IS WILLING TO MEET TERMS INSURING HER AID

Note Replying To Proposals of Allies Said To Be Highly Satisfactory

London, Aug. 26.—Serbia has taken an important step toward securing the aid of other Balkan powers in an attack on Constantinople, it was widely reported in diplomatic circles today.

The Serbian note, replying to the proposals of the allies for concessions to Bulgaria, has reached the Italian foreign office, and while it does not contain an unqualified agreement to cede Serbian Macedonia to Bulgaria, it placates Italy, according to usually well informed circles. This paves the way for a second step in the Balkan negotiations through which the allies hope to secure the aid of Bulgaria.

It is understood Serbia has indicated in the note to the allies that the Nish government is not averse to making the desired concessions to Bulgaria, if some assurances are given Serbia in return. The Serbian note is not believed to be final. It was pointed out that if the Nish government had made a definite answer to the proposals of the allies, the reply would probably have been sent simultaneously to all representatives of the quadruple entente. It was forwarded only to Italy.

It is understood in Rome that Serbia is not disposed to combat Italy's claims in Albania. There has been some friction between the two governments as a result of Serbia's occupation of Albanian territory, but with Nish recognizing Italian rights in that country, prospects were regarded as brighter for Bulgaria and Serbia agreeing upon terms which will insure Bulgaria's entrance into the war.

There was no confirmation here today of a report to the Times that Austria and Germany had notified Bulgaria they intended to traverse Bulgarian territory in a new invasion of Serbia.

BRIDGEPORT IS IN GRIP OF STRIKING LABORERS TODAY

Ten Thousand Men and Women Walk Out Demanding More Pay

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 26.—Bridgeport is strike bound today.

Upwards of 10,000 men and women are out, practically all demanding increased wages and an eight hour day and a half dozen industries of the city are all but tied up.

Girls employed in three corset factories struck today. Eight thousand men employed in munition manufacturing plants are out and a strike of 1,000 the department stores. In addition the employees of the New Haven railroad wearing dirty lines and growing whiskers as the result of a laundry workers and barbers strike. Twenty barber shops in the city are closed.

Only four arrests have been made so far in the various strikes. The men were taken into custody about the Crane Valve company where a clash occurred between strikers and patrol guards.

Bribees were hurled in the fight but no one was reported seriously injured.

The desire of the workers to share in the prosperity which has come to Bridgeport as the result of the munition manufacturing is attributed as the cause of the strike. Jimmy bus drivers showed their sympathy with the strikers today by refusing to carry non-union workers or strike breakers.

ROYAL RECEPTION TO BELGIAN KING ON FRENCH FRONT

Trip of Inspection Along Battle Line Is Turned Into Real Ovation

By William Phillip Simms.
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Paris, Aug. 26.—King Albert, the Belgian's brave monarch, was accorded a remarkable tribute by the French soldiers on his first trip of inspection along the French front which just ended.

His two days' tour from Arras to the Vosges was a continued triumphal procession, amid the cheers of the French fighters.

King Albert returned the visit of President Poincare to the Belgian lines. He motored first to Arras where he was met by the president and General Joffre. The monarch was then escorted to the French headquarters where decorations were exchanged by the Belgian and French leaders.

The first troops visited were those holding the line along the Aise. Five regiments were reviewed and in the presence of the troops President Poincare thanked the king of the Belgians for his visit to the French lines. King Albert was then taken to an observation post from where it was possible to view the French and German front for miles. On Monday night, both the president and king took a train for the next day King Albert reviewed the entire army corps between Nancy and Luneville.

The king also visited the aviation camps and several observation points between Nancy and UPont-a-mousson, after which he departed for Dunkirk on Tuesday night. King Albert expressed the greatest admiration for the French army and its defense.

Balkan People Pessimistic Over Dardanelles Campaign

By Henry Wood. (United Press staff correspondent.)

Sophia, Bulgaria, July 30.—(By mail.)

Governmental, diplomatic and military circles generally throughout the Balkans have become pessimistic to an extreme degree regarding the success of the allies' campaign against the Dardanelles. The almost unanimous verdict is that the action was both ill-advised and ill-planned.

In the first place it is declared the allies unquestionably underestimated the strength of the Turks. They are declared evidently to have taken into consideration only the weakness shown during the two Balkan wars and to have overlooked entirely the regeneration and re-organization which has taken place in Turkey since the Young Turks secured full control of the government.

In the second place the lack of quick, vigorous, effective action in the execution of the plan of attack is roundly criticized. If on the day the allies bombarded the Dardanelles fortifications for the first time, the fleet has been sent through the straits regardless of cost, it is the general impression here the Dardanelles would have been forced.

Now the forcing of the straits by the fleet is regarded as an absolute impossibility, the Turks having had ample time to prepare defenses of the most modern and adequate kind.

Similar criticism is also leveled against the land action on the peninsula of Gallipoli. Not only did the allies underestimate greatly the strength of the Turks but they allowed ample time for the latter to make up all of the weaknesses and defects in their defense that would have been open to a land attack made simultaneous with the first bombardment of the straits last February instead of two months later.

While it is not estimated here that the final capture of Constantinople is utterly impossible it is nevertheless the general opinion that now that the attack has been reduced to a basis of trench warfare and can only be accomplished after a long campaign in which every foot of ground will be fiercely contested.

No secret is made in the Balkans of the fact that the original plan of action by the allies called for the landing

THREATENED STRIKE OF Welsh Coal Miners Off After Leaders' Conference

Cardiff, Wales, Aug. 26.—After a conference with Federation officials the 1,000 coal miners of Hafod who went on strike yesterday returned to work today. The mine operators declared all danger of a general strike such as was threatened several weeks ago had been averted.

TWO THOUSAND STRIKE

Cardiff, Wales, Aug. 25.—Two thousand miners in the Llanshilleth district dissatisfied with the award in the recent strike, walked out today. The employees of two other collieries quit at the same time.

MESSAGE IS RECEIVED

Washington, Aug. 26.—A code cable was received at the state department this afternoon from Ambassador Gerani. It was believed to be the ambassador's report on his conference with Foreign Minister Von Jagow.

THE WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight and Friday fair east, partly cloudy and occasionally unsettled west portion; westerly winds.

HAITI ACCEPTS TERMS

Washington, Aug. 26.—That President Dantigneville's Haitian government will accept the demands of the United States for the establishment of a protectorate in Haiti was regarded as certain today.

AMERICAN IN MEXICO

Washington Post: Our idea of an American who is slow to take a hint is one that hangs around until Villa orders him out of Mexico.

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BROKERS REALIZING ON FAVORABLE NEWS

(Copyright, 1915, by the New York Evening Post.)

New York, Aug. 26.—During most of today's trading on the stock exchange, prices were somewhat of the character traditionally known as "realizing on favorable news."

There were numerous further advances in speculative issues, but standard investment shares hardly maintained their earlier high level, and the latter movement, even in the speculative part of the market, was irregular, though with the usual demonstration in a few of the most erratic stocks.

It was evident in banking circles that pressure drafts on London were again exceeding the capacity or willingness of the market to absorb—not existing conditions were aggravated in the beginning by the agricultural season report.

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